

Quilchaim Deed
ing the bounty
5.

NUMBER 22.

"Yes aunt, and so on till I ran through
scores of suitors—and here I am, still in
my teens. Some were too plain—some
handsome, and thought so much of their

So it is when a real coquette meets a fellow who can play at the same game.

And in a shower.

am out," was the ready reply, "for she
me to buy some *pork*—are you for sale?"
[Philad. Sat. Co.]

sent limited views of his capacity to govern.
 "OUR. A charity covers a multitude of sins before God,
 politeness before men.

Legislature of Maine.
IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

A message from the Governor in relation to his having ordered the printing of certain documents, was received from the House, and read.

On motion of Mr. HOLDEN, Ordered, That with such as the House may join, be a Committee to contract with some suitable person to do the State printing the current political year.

Messrs. Holden, Dumont and Brandy, were appointed this Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. EMERY from the Committee to which was referred the request of votes for Governor for the current political year, in the several cities, towns and plantations in this State, made the following

Report:

That the whole number of votes allowed by your Committee to have been duly returned from the several cities, towns, and plantations in the State, are Eighty-Nine Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-Nine—that the number necessary to constitute an election, is Forty-Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four. That Edward Kent has Forty-Six Thousand and Six Hundred and Eighty-Six—that John Fairfield having received Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen votes more than all other persons voted for, is constitutionally elected Governor of Maine for the current political year.

There was a statement in the return from the town of Ellin, that two votes were received for John Fairfield after the votes were declared. These votes were not counted by your Committee.

The return from Westport, was not attested by the Town Clerk on the inside, but was properly attested on the outside. These votes were counted.

In the return from the town of Lovell, there was returned thirty four votes for Fairfield, and nine votes for Edward Kent—and although these votes might have been intended for John Fairfield and Edward Kent, your Committee did not feel authorized to count them for these persons, but counted them among the votes for other persons.

In the return of votes given by the inhabitants of number nine third range, number nine fourth range, number one second range, number nine north of Weston, Monroe Gore east of Weston, and the Danforth half township, from the Clinton Gore, and from number six, in Washington County, it was stated that they had not given in their polls and estates to the Assessors of the several towns receiving their votes as the law requires, otherwise they were qualified to vote in elections. These votes were counted.—They were for John Fairfield, Fifty-Three, for Edward Kent, Thirty-Three, F. O. J. Smith one.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL EMERY, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. EMERY, Ordered, That with such as the House may join, be a Committee to wait on the Hon. Jous Fairfield, and inform him that he has been duly and constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Maine, for the current political year.

Messrs. Emery, Norton, and Perkins were appointed this Committee on the part of the Senate. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREYS, a message was sent to the House informing that body of the existence of a vacancy in the Cumberland District; and that NATHANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD and THOMAS PERLEY, are the constitutional candidates; and proposing a Convention of the two Houses for the purpose of supplying said vacancy.

A message was received from the House concurring in the above proposition for a Convention.

The Senate then retired to the Hall of the House of Representatives for that purpose.—[See House proceedings.]

The Senate having returned, on motion of Mr. OSGOOD, the Secretary was directed to inform NATHANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD of his election as Senator from Cumberland District, and to request his immediate attendance at the Senate Board.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD was announced to be present, and took his seat at the Senate Board. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREYS a message was sent to the House proposing a convention at 11 o'clock to choose a Secretary of State. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into convention to choose a Secretary of State and Councilor for the ensuing year. (See proceedings of the House.)

MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1839.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREYS, the Secretary of the Senate was requested to notify A. R. Nichols of his election as Secretary of State.

The President announced the standing Committees as follows:

On Bills in the Second Reading—Messrs. Osgood, Emery, Boutelle, Belcher, Dumont, Littlefield, Norton, Holden, Seward, Jaques, Shaw and Smart.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Heagan, Bowles, Barker, Perkins, W. M. Reed, J. Reed, Erskine, Gress, Humphreys, Comstock, Williams and Bradley.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, by leave, introduced a "Bill to protect sureties on poor debtors' bonds

from injustice in certain cases," which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOLDEN, from the Joint Committee in contract with some suitable person to do the State Printing the current political year, reported that the committee had contracted with Messrs. Wm. R. Smith and George Robinson to perform the same; which report was accepted. Adj.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

Mr. Barker from the Committee on the Treasurer's Report on the Finances, made a Report, which was read and accepted, in substance this:—

The Committee report that they find the receipts and expenditures properly vouched and correctly cast, and the balance correctly stated.

The Treasurer submitted to the Committee an account current (not included in his general account) showing the amount of personal expenses incurred by him in effecting a Loan for the State, amounting to \$195.39, and also an account of premiums received by him for checks and drafts on the Banks of Boston and New York, amounting to \$559.24, leaving a balance in his hands of 163.75.

In consideration of extra services rendered by the Treasurer, the Committee agreed unanimously to allow him to retain that balance.

The Committee express their appreciation of the manner in which the books, &c. of the Department have been kept and their entire satisfaction that the duties of the same have been ably and faithfully performed.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of Judges of Probate, so that they may authorize Executors or Administrators to execute deeds in fulfillment of contracts made by testators or intestates, in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. GROSS, the Committee on Agriculture was directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the laws giving a bounty on wheat and corn.

On motion of Mr. EMERY, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Court of Common Pleas, of substituting therefore some other tribunal, and adding one or more Judges to the Supreme bench.

On motion of Mr. SHAW, an order was passed directing the Secretary to notify Jeremiah Goodwin that he has been elected Treasurer of State.

Petition of Benj. Wilson and als. was presented by Mr. Shaw, and referred to the Committee on Military Pensions.

On motion of Mr. BARKER, the late Governor's Message on the N. E. Boundary, and accompanying documents, were called up and referred to the Committee on the N. E. Boundary.

The Bank Commissioners' Report, on motion of Mr. HOLDEN, was called up and referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREYS a message was sent to the House proposing a Convention of the two branches, forthwith, for the purpose of qualifying the Counsellors elect, who have signified their acceptance of the office.

Numerous papers from the House were disposed of in concurrence.

A communication was received from Asaph R. Nichols, signifying his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State. Adj.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

The order from the House directing the Joint Committee to report a Resolue changing the time of holding the session of the Legislature, was so amended, on motion of Mr. LITTLEFIELD that the Committee inquire into the expediency of repealing a Resolue; and the order was passed, as amended, in concurrence. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

The Chair announced the Committee on Elections, as follows:—

Messrs. Moore of Waterville; Bradbury of New Gloucester; Cushman of Dexter; Kimball of Lebanon; Ford of Gray; Barker of Steuben; and Bryant of Mountville.

On motion of Mr. WYMAN of Sallowhagan, Messrs. Wyman, Hensy of Saco, Rawson of Rumford, Ois of St. George, and Danvers of Portland, were appointed a Committee to contract with some suitable person to perform the duties of Printer to the House.

Mr. LITTLE, from the Committee appointed to contract with some person to perform the duties of Messenger, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them by the engagement of Mr. Wm. M. Sanders, at a compensation of \$5 per day.

An order was received from the Senate appointing a Joint Committee of one from each county to wait on the Governor elect and inform him of his election. The order was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Allen of York, Bixton of Cumberland, Holmes of Kennebec, Wyman of Somerset, Stanley of Oxford, Thomson of Penobscot, Sprout of Lincoln, Richards of Hancock, Windell of Washington, McCullis of Waldo, Whitner of Franklin, and Packard of Piscataquis, joined on the part of the House. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, transmitting copies of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate of the United States upon the subject of the North Eastern Boundary of Maine, with accompanying maps.

In CONVENTION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

On motion of Mr. HEAGAN of Waldo, a committee of five were appointed to receive, sort,

and count the votes for Senator to fill the vacancy existing in the Second Senatorial District.

Messrs. Heagan and Erskine of the Senate and Messrs. Walker, Morton and Talbot of the House, were appointed said Committee.

Having attended to the duty assigned them, the committee reported that the whole number of votes cast is

Necessary to a choice, 200
NATHANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD has 101
Thomas Perley " 76
Sweet Littlefield " 1
Blank " 1

and that Nathaniel S. Littlefield, having a majority of all the votes, is duly elected Senator to fill the vacancy existing in the Second Senatorial District.

The Convention then dissolved.

The Secretary of State then came in and laid upon the table a message from the Governor, which having been read, was laid upon the table and 3000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House. Adj.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1839.

A message was received from the Senate proposing a convention of the two Houses at 11 o'clock for the choice of a Secretary of State, and the House concurred.

CONVENTION.

A convention of the two Houses was formed at 11 o'clock for the choice of Councilors and Secretary of State.

Messrs. Osgood and Jaques of the Senate, McIntire of York, Blakey of Portland, and Norris of Mountville were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Councilors.

They reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes, 201
Necessary to a choice, 101
Henry Hobbs has, 122
John Webb, 122
John Walker, 122
Nathan C. Fletcher, 122
Alpheus Lyon, 122
Nathaniel Minkken, 122
Samuel Cony, 121

and are elected.

Daniel W. Lord has, 77
Toppan Robie, 77
Simon W. Gregg, 76
Samuel Gray, 77
Ashur Hinds, 77
Wm. G. Crosby, 76
Ebenzer Webster, 76
John L. Blake, 1
William Pope, 1
Barthold W. Hinkley, 1
Asaph R. Nichols, 1
Samuel P. Benson, 1

Messrs. Smart and Bowles of the Senate, Ingalls of Denmark, Allen of Bangor, and McCullis of B. last were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Secretary of State.

They reported that the whole number of votes was

Necessary to a choice, 102
Asaph R. Nichols had, 123
Samuel P. Benson, 80

Mr. Nichols was accordingly declared elected. The convention then separated.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees of the House.

On Leave of Absence—Messrs. Fuller of Bannabury, Foss of Buxton, Nye of Freeport, Glendon of Washington, Loring of Leeds, Cobb of Hallowell, Chase of Edgemoor.

On Finance—Messrs. Ois of Hallowell, Levesque of Thompson, Cary of Hallowell, Bartlett of Berwick, Hobbs of Eastport, McCullis of Bangor, Blake of Herndon.

On change of Names—Messrs. Neal of Littlefield, Hoyt of Rayley, Thurn of Mount Desert.

On County Estimates—Messrs. Richards of Ellsworth, Bracket of Acton, Boothby of Dunbar, Cusley of Chester, Sargent of Maine, Elder of Richmond, Lawrence of Jay.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Ois of St. George, Small of Raymond, Kelsey of Livermore, Trice of Gardon, Virgin of Wayne, Grove of Carthage, Whetson of Troy.

On Bills in the Third Reading—Messrs. Dane of Kennebunk, Allen of Bangor, Weeks of Clinton, Rawson of Rumford, Appleton of Portland, Allen of Alton, Hewett of Thomaston.

On the Pay Roll—Messrs. Leach of Wilton, Bixton of North Yarmouth, Frost of Bethel, Danvers of Portland, Adams of Union, Emerson of Castine, Henshaw of E. Port.

An order passed in concurrence, directing the Secretary of State to notify the Councilors elected. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr. ALLEN of Alton submitted the following: Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of the sureties of such Poor Debtors as were arrested upon execution and subsequently gave notice to their creditors at the time and place when they would discharge, and took and subscribed the Poor Debtor's oath without going to prison, in conformity to the general construction of the 5th section of "an Act supplementary to an Act for the relief of Poor Debtors," and that said Committee report forthwith by bill or otherwise.

The order after some debate was passed. Adj.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1839.

Mr. HONSDON of Gorham, introduced, an order instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a Resolue changing the time of the annual meeting of the Legislature and of the State election; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Message from the Senate proposing a Convention to qualify those Counsellors elect, who

have signified their acceptance. The House concurred.

On motion of Mr. GARCELON of Harpswell, Ordered, That the House hold but one session a day, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. until otherwise ordered. Adj.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

On motion of Mr. APPLETON of Portland, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to consider the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The order in relation to changing the time of holding the annual elections in this State, laid on the table yesterday, was taken up and passed.

A message was received from the Senate proposing a Convention forthwith, in the Representative Hall, for the purpose of electing a Treasurer of State; to which the House assented.

IN CONVENTION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

Messrs. Boutelle, and Barker of the Senate, and McIntire, Vose, and Grant, of the House, were appointed a Committee to receive sort and count the votes for Treasurer of State.

Having attended to that duty the Committee reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes, 198
Necessary to a choice, 100
JEREMIAH GOODWIN has 116
J. B. Cannon " 81
James White, 1
Blank (not counted) 7

And therefore JEREMIAH GOODWIN was declared duly elected Treasurer of State for the current political year.

Convention then dissolved. Adj.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

On motion of Mr. FROST of Bethel, the Committee on the Judiciary were directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law, that when a person is sued for a penalty in a case where a part of the same goes to the State, and a part to the prosecutor, and fails to sustain the action, that the person so prosecuting shall be liable for costs and that in prosecutions in the name of the State, any person who is not found guilty, shall be entitled to recover costs against the State. Adj.

The following Joint Committees of the Legislature were announced on Monday.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Littlefield, Boutelle and Emery of the Senate. Messrs. Paine of Sanford, Vase of Augusta, Cole of Paris, Allen of Bangor, French of Nobleboro', Appleton of Portland, and Ide of Frankfort, of the House.

On Literature and Literary Institutions.—Messrs. Osgood, Dumont and Holden of the Senate. Messrs. Rawson of Rumford, High of South Berwick, Wyman of Kennebec, Garcelon of Harpswell, Elliot of Knox, Prescott of Readfield, and Norton of Farmington, of the House.

On Banks and Banking.—Messrs. Emery, Barker and Perkins of the Senate. Messrs. Cary of Hallowell, Lyman of Portland, Lowmiller of Thomaston, Henshaw of Saco, Whitden of Calais, Ashby of Hallowell, and Walker of Lovell, of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns.—Messrs. Smart Wm. M. Reed and Gross, of the Senate. Messrs. Smith of Norway, Fishbe of Kittery, South of Pownall, Carlson of Whitefield, Rowell of Bangor, Meador of Industry, and Jordan of Mariaville, of the House.

On Division of Towns.—Messrs. Jaques, Humphrey and Barker, of the Senate. Messrs. Allen of Alfred, Norris of Mountville, Messrs. of Poland, Garcelon of St. Albans, Whitson of Bethel, Leonard of Weston, and Tobias of Belgrade, of the House.

On State Lands.—Messrs. Norton, Osgood and Emery, of the Senate. Messrs. Dolan of Ellsworth, Boutelle of Augusta, Richards of Ellsworth, Bennett of Paris, Abbott, Lyman of Portland, Packard of Blanchard and Washington of Madison, of the House.

On State Roads.—Messrs. Bradley, Stewart and Shaw of the Senate. Messrs. Harvey of Glenburn, Simonds of Lincoln, Siskany of Vassabourough, Crocker of Foxcroft, Miller of Hollis, Simonds of Danville, and Boothby of Embury, of the House.

On the State Prison.—Messrs. Stewart, Comstock and Erskine of the Senate. Messrs. Henshaw of Thomaston, Fowler of Lubec, Subbs of Westbrook, Dearborn of Putnam, Bryant of Hallowell, Henshaw of Backsford, and Dearing of Waterbury, of the House.

On Railroads and Canals.—Messrs. Williams, Jaques and Bradley of the Senate.—Messrs. Talbot of East Machias, Pike of Brunswick, Woodman of Searsport, Garcelon of Lashon, Mason of Herman, Neal of Littlefield, and Marden of Palermo, of the House.

On Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Heagan, Bowles and Humphreys of the Senate. Messrs. Buxton of North Yarmouth, Estes of Durham, Lewis of Bowdoin, Coburn of Newry, Savage of Lexington, Dudley of Lyman, and Foss of Kingsberry, of the House.

On Interior Waters.—Messrs. Humphreys, Isaac Reed and Smart, of the Senate. Messrs. Sheldon of Gardiner, Foss of Orono, Hodsdon of Gorham, Berry of Georgetown, Lowell of Brighton, Dunsmore of Ason, and Higgins of Eden, of the House.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Shaw, Dumont and Gross, of the Senate. Messrs. Andrews, of Turner, Sprout of Waldoborough, Walker of Bridgton, Bradbury of Baring, Allen of Brooksfield, Cushman of Dexter, and Burbank of Limerick, of the House.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Belcher, Hengan and Erskine of the Senate. Messrs. Holmes of Wintrop, Stetson of Stetson, McIntire of York, Lowell of Lewiston, Lord of Linington,

Bridgman of Minot and Jones of Fairfield of the House.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Perkins, Belcher and Comstock of the Senate. Messrs. Ingalls of Denmark, Webber of Shapleigh, Huston of Bristol, Miller of Lincolnville, McLane, of Alton, Stephens of Greene and Potter of Albany of the House.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Barker, Norton and Osgood of the Senate. Messrs. Midtram of Wells, Neal of Wiscasset, Stanley of Dixfield, Salter of Sullivan, Mosher, of China, Harkness of Camden and Merrill of Brewer of the House.

On Parish.—Messrs. Bowles, Hengan and Isaac Reed of the Senate. Messrs. Hutchings of Northgewock, Shaw of Windham, Smiley of Sidney, Harding of Standish, Smith of Vinalhaven, Farnsworth of Jonesborough, and Bradford of Friendship, of the House.

On Claims.—Messrs. Holden, Jaques and Perkins of the Senate. Messrs. Frost of Bethel, Gray of Bangor, Moulton of Scarborough, Mr. G. Bly of Mt. Vernon, Farrer of Ish-borough, Weeks of Jefferson, and Backford of Newburgh, of the House.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Dumont, Barker and Norton of the Senate. Messrs. Bradbury of New Gloucester, Messrs. of Appleton, Norton of Augusta, Higgins of Cape Elizabeth, Wade of Douglas, Dwyer of Chatham, and South of Saco, of the House.

On Interior Fisheries.—Messrs. Comstock, Wm. W. Reed and Bradley of the Senate.—Messrs. Grant of Prospect, Green of Topsham, Thompson of Edinboro, Whitwater of Cambridge, Perkins of Kennebec Port, Barker of Machias, and Hardy of Deer Isle of the House.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Gross, Stewart and Smart of the Senate. Messrs. Buchanan of Falmouth, Chase of Buckfield, Walter of Rome, Tyler of N. W. H. L. Durance of Portland, Ryerson of Sumner and Bradford of Stacks of the House.

On Division and Alteration of Counties.—Messrs. Wm. M. Reed, Shaw and Williams of the Senate. Messrs. Weeks of Clinton, Trakon of Cornish, Kimball of Lebanon, Kimball of Hiram, Chesley of Chester, Dyer of Sebago and Ois of St. George of the House.

On the Library.—Messrs. Boutelle and Holden of the Senate. Messrs. Dane of Kennebec, Butler of Strong and Nickerson of Swansville of the House.

From the Eastern Agents.
THE BANK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

We give below such extracts from this report as we think important. The Commissioners seem to have given us the result of a thorough and careful examination of our different banks. The following paragraphs exhibit their general condition:

"Since the commencement of the present year, the following Banks have surrendered their charters and closed their business, viz: the Danvers, the Penobscot, the Penobscot and the Waldo. The aggregate capital of those institutions was \$300,000. The Bank of Portland, and the Maine Bank have reduced their capital stock \$55,000 each; and \$250 additional capital has been paid into the Maine Bank.

The Banking Capital of the State stands therefore at the present time, at \$5,000,000, diminished among Fifty-one Banks, and is \$497,750 less than it was in January, 1838.

The whole amount of bills issued by these banks is \$1,647,333; from which, if the bills held by each other are deducted, amounting to \$91,021, the circulation will be found to be \$1,556,312, which is a decrease in the circulation since January 1st of \$27,797.

The aggregate of specie belonging to these Banks is \$200,497, which is \$36,435 more than was held by them at the commencement of the year, notwithstanding they have paid out within six months past \$139,223, in redemption of their bills.

The bills of the existing bank, which stand in January last at \$7,264,162, are now \$6,729,920 showing a reduction of \$536,242; so that the proportion of bills to the capital is now \$26,7921 as than at the beginning of the year.

The proportion of the immediate resources to the liabilities of the 51 Banks at the time of our examination was as follows:

Immediate Liabilities—viz
Circulation \$1,647,333
Deposites, 933,813
Due to other banks, 195,816

Immediate resources—viz:
Specie, 290,407
Bills of other Banks, 158,235
Due from other Banks 592,260

—1,040,601

Show the remarkably healthy condition of having in actual cash resources, three dollars for every eight dollars of their immediate liabilities. If to the resources above mentioned we add the amount of debts due to them, viz: \$6,729,920, and their real estate valued at \$171,266; and to their liabilities, the amount of capital paid in we find their aggregate resources to be \$7,943,087, and their aggregate liabilities \$7,785,963, showing a nominal surplus of 157,125.

While we intimate with approbation the general soundness of the Banks in their immediate means, our table annexed to the report will show that several of them fall far beneath, not only the proportion above presented, but below the true condition of safety. A Bank should always be provided with immediate resources sufficient to prevent itself from being embarrassed in its affairs: it should be able at all times to meet any demand that in the ordinary course of business may be made upon it. They should therefore regulate their other floating liabilities by the actual cash means they have, independent of their loan. On reference to the table it

will be seen for instance safe rule, and its 505, its 265, being 19 1/2 Washington condition, means to Bank of C ate means The a banks have large, being stock, it is suffered promptly ing it. I supposed The Bang On Tora respective ever, a Tu Tan Con as "advan the banks The su arresting new bank "From were from Eighteen Comaiss unimpeac coded for invest under ex investigation many have tal and by employ the Agents Frankfort which was the same St. Croix first instal Stillwater the 14th, h bondd paid over \$19,000. It costed all nearly all earn, who stock. The Preside ev. They Bank, an back an The Ag to operation stat-ent of \$36,312 12th Octol was paid to \$14,919 in ed for at re about \$500 The Bank pecurs to the amount that they sh should not them excep transferred oute was su and still re a list of t busines exte came to m We had went into withdrawl back out at by them, an any or exe The L. J. 1836, mecoment closed the 396. The stand \$53, and coule The Wa is man that th, th ed four fifth tois, who l rest stock! largest del various nam stock. For the opening libits any p more than the design tribution of one person f over an inst not the lette holds more by means of the Calais, have found a per discount the certificat ment until t as frequently the hopes of paper was n icates have rations have 1837, and t have proved petition of an the regular p

will be seen that the *Central Bank* in Hallowell, for instance, has carried its business beyond this safe rule; for while its circulation was \$45,612 and its deposits \$17,893, amounting to \$63,505, its whole immediate means were but \$3,265, being only one dollar of resources to every 19 1-2 of its immediate liabilities. The Washington County Bank was in nearly similar condition, having but one dollar of immediate means to about \$17 of its liabilities; and the Bank of Old Town had absolutely no immediate means.

The amount of paper *past due*, which the banks have on hand, is represented to be very large, being 37 7-10 per cent of their capital stock. In many cases this paper is good, and is suffered to remain unpaid from a want of promptness on the part of the institutions holding it. A considerable amount, however, is supposed to be worthless. In two banks, viz:—The Bangor Commercial, and the Bank of Old Town, the suspended paper exceeds their respective capitals. In the former case, however, a large proportion has been secured. The Commissioners defend the *Suffolk system* as "advantageous to the public, as well as to the banks which avail themselves of it."

The subjoined extracts will exhibit some interesting facts in relation to the getting up of new banks.

From the great number of Banks which were incorporated in 1836, being no less than *Eighteen* in the month of April of that year, the Commissioners were led to inquire whether this unprecedented increase of these institutions proceeded from a real surplus of capital seeking for investment, or was only the product of an undue excitement upon the public mind. The investigation has resulted in the conviction that many have been established without solid capital and by borrowers for their own benefit, rather than by lenders as a convenient medium of employing their funds. Of this description are the *Ag. Cultural*, the *Bank of Old Town*, the *Frankfort*, the *Globe* and the *Lafayette*. Some which were chartered the year before, were in the same situation, as the *Stillwater Canal*, the *St. Croix* and the *Washington County*. The first instalment of \$25,000 was paid into the Stillwater Canal Bank in Sept. 1835, and on the 14th, the first discount day, \$48,732 were loaned principally to stockholders; of which over \$19,000 was for the benefit of one concern. In October following \$24,000 was discounted for the same persons, amounting to nearly all the capital stock loaned to one concern, who were owners of three fifths of the stock. These operations were effected through the President, who received most of the money. They are still the largest debtors to the Bank, and their paper is all laying over. The Bank is now in better hands.

The Agricultural Bank at Brewer, went into operation Sept. 30, 1836, up to the first instalment of its capital \$25,000, the same day \$46,312 was discounted for stockholders. On the 12th October following, the remaining capital was paid in, and within fifty days from that time \$14,919 in addition to the above were discounted for stockholders, making all its capital but about \$500 retained to those who paid it in. The Bank was in fact brought into being by persons in Bangor, who subscribed for stock to the amount of \$12,000, under an agreement that they should pay for it by their notes, and should not be called upon for the payment of them except by the stock. The stock was transferred subsequently to another hand whose note was substituted for those originally given, and still remains unpaid. It is manifest that a large portion of these Banks had any means of doing business except such circulation as they could create to keep out.

Within a month after the *Frankfort Bank* went into operation, the whole capital was withdrawn by the stockholders; some of whom took out at once the whole amount subscribed by them, and their notes were laid up, to an amount exceeding one half of the capital stock.

The *Lafayette Bank* went into operation in July 1836, and a few days after its commencement, nine of the stockholders, which included the five Directors, had withdrawn \$81,336. The liabilities of the Directors now stand \$53,315; more than half of the capital and considerably exceeding the legal limitation.

The Washington County Bank has changed its management since our examination. At that time, the liabilities of the Directors exceeded four fifths of the capital. One of the directors, who has since left the board, was the largest stockholder, the largest customer and the largest debtor of the Bank he owned, under various names, more than three fifths of the stock. For this, large discounts were made at the opening of the institution. The law prohibits any persons from holding, and owning more than *twenty per cent* of the capital stock; the design of the provision was, to effect a distribution of banking capital, and to prevent any one person from obtaining a controlling influence over an institution. The spirit of this rule, if not the letter, is violated when any individual holds more than the legal proportion of stock by means of his agents or friends.

In a single instance in each of three banks, the *Calais*, the *St. Croix* and the *Frankfort*, we have found certificates of deposit given for paper discounted. By agreement of the parties, the certificate was not to be presented for payment until the paper discounted was paid; but as frequently happens in similar transactions, the hopes of the bank were disappointed; the paper was not paid at maturity, and the certificates have not all been taken up. These transactions have not been entered into since Feb. 1837, and the success which attended them have proved a salutary admonition against a repetition of any similar departure from law and the regular principles of Banking.

The Bank of Old Town, having arrived at its catastrophe during the past summer, is entitled to particular consideration. The capital of this institution, like some others we have mentioned, was founded principally if not wholly upon the notes of the stockholders. The President has until recently held in his own name and in that of his friends nearly half of the capital, for the payment or purchase of which his own paper and the paper of persons whose names he had substituted for his own had been discounted by the bank. Having no substantial capital, the bank has been continually embarrassed in its affairs, and has been obliged, in order to sustain herself, to incur a debt to the Suffolk Bank of over \$30,000. But a transaction was entered into in May last which hurried on its destiny. Achilles V. Hammond and Abner Cook Jr. of N. York, obtained the confidence of the President and Cashier who managed the affairs of the institution, and undertook to furnish it with means to redeem its bills and keep up its credit. For this purpose, they were furnished from time to time with the bills of the bank to exchange. These men procured from the Bank of Roxbury, in Massachusetts, a large amount of its bills, by means of which and the notes of certain individuals, who it was said resided in New York, but who have since proved to be wholly irresponsible, made negotiations with the President of this Bank to a very large amount. They purchased of him \$25,000 of the stock of the Bank of Old Town which was under his control, for which they paid him \$20,834 in the notes before mentioned, and the balance in bills of the Roxbury Bank. The same day the President, without a meeting of the board of Directors or procuring their assent, transferred the same property to the Bank for the notes given for the same stock, and for the payment of which, even where his name did not appear, the Bank considered him liable, as there were however to have been given for stock which in fact belonged to him. Some of the paper thus taken up had responsible names upon it; the remainder had not; but the President, by a bold sweep and without authority, having disposed of nearly all his stock, removed his whole liability from the Bank by the substitution of paper which is worthless.

The President has been in the habit of transacting the business of the bank in violation of that salutary principle of law which requires "the assent of a majority of the Directors for the transaction of business." This institution does not furnish us with the only example where serious losses have taken place by a departure from this sound provision in every bank charter of the State.

The whole amount of the loan of this bank at the time we visited it was \$75,944, a very small part of which can be considered of any better than a doubtful character, while a large part of which is absolutely bad. The immediate cause of the failure of this bank was the sudden flight of Hammond with \$10,400 of its bills, which had been entrusted to him to exchange for current bills, to enable it to struggle on a little longer in its downward course."

A PLEASANT HIT.—The Mississippi prodigy was very happily answered in Congress, the other day, by Mr. Atherton of N. H.

Mr. Atherton said he merely rose to reply to a single remark made by the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Prentiss.] The gentleman had said he would continually cry out "corruption" against this Administration; say, he would buy a starting which should be taught to speak nothing but corruption, corruption. Mr. A. would make the reply, which was once made in the British Parliament on a similar occasion. The member of Parliament to whom he alluded said in reply to a similar remark, that gentlemen need not trouble themselves to buy a starting for that purpose. For as long as they themselves kept continually uttering the same words, with just as much reason and meaning as the starting would have in uttering them, the words would produce, no doubt, just as much effect as if the starting himself should speak them.

N. E. BOUNDARY.

From the English papers it would seem that some negotiation has taken place in relation to our Boundary question. What that negotiation is, cannot be definitely known, until its terms are officially published. From all appearances, however, the British are advancing a little towards an acknowledgement of our rights. They ought, long since, if they wished a right of passage through their provinces, to have made a proposition which would have been reciprocal in its effects, and equally beneficial to both nations. It will be time enough to discuss the proposal which rumor ascribes to them, when we are certain that it has been made.

Eastern Argus.

Bomb Cannon.—The castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, which defended the harbor of Vera Cruz, was supposed to be impregnable. It was held by the Spaniards for several years after the Mexicans had revolutionized the country, and was finally taken by them only by starving out the garrison. It has now been battered to fragments by three French frigates, by the use of bomb cannon, a new invention. These bombs are not fired by mortars, but point blank by heavy cannon, and penetrate thick walls in which they explode, scattering the fragments in every direction.

Newspapers.—In Massachusetts there are fifty two federal papers, and but seventeen democratic ones. In Maine, we believe, there are eight democratic, and ten federal papers. A similar disparity exists in almost every State. The federal party, with the aid of bank patron-

age, labor hard to monopolize the press of the nation, and cut off from the people all supply of republican intelligence. The democracy should remember this, and exert themselves to foster, and encourage their own papers. — [Argus.]

ON FORT BATHURST.

Paris, January 15, 1839.

THE LEGISLATURE. It is truly gratifying to see the spirit and determination which the members of the Legislature evince to accomplish the objects for which they are convened, with commendable despatch. Soliman has the organization been so quickly effected, or the Governor been inaugurated at an earlier day, than this year. Last year, a week or more was spent before the Governor took his seat. And when that was accomplished and the wheels of Government were not in motion they were found to be upon the wrong track, and could not proceed with that steadiness and precision which is necessary to accomplish any great good. But from appearances such will not be the case this year. The Representatives of the people have gone to work with a hearty good will, and deserve great praise for the commendable despatch, with which, thus far, they have attended to their duties. The wheels of Government move more easily and smoothly along, for they are upon the right track—a track laid down by the fathers of democracy, and as long as our Legislators adhere to these principles, so long will they continue to proceed in spite of all the obstacles which may be thrown in their way by the natural enemies of those principles and of a free government.

We shall endeavor to lay before our readers a sketch of every day's proceedings, and of such debates as may be interesting, more the limits of our sheet will not allow.

The fire in Dixfield, of which we gave some account in our last, from circumstances which have since transpired, is supposed to have been set by a girl aged about 12 years, who was apprenticed to Mr. Wheeler by the Overseers of the Poor, and who has been living in his family some three or four years past. She is now in jail in this place to await her trial at the next Supreme Court.

The Montreal Herald talks exceedingly large,—"only heat the animal let off steam." It says—

"There are volunteers enough in Canada, willing and burning to show that they can protect it independent of the large regular military force, which could devastate the interior portion of the States from one extremity to the other. If a war should unfortunately be the result of the border attacks and the faithlessness of the American Authorities, Great Britain will enter upon it with a good cause, which is one half of the battle; and must not only take but keep possession of our former rebel colonies; but republicanism from the globe, and the United States as a nation, from the map."

We guess the "critter" has forgotten the late of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, who made use of similar big talk before they got acquainted with the Yankee boys. And the battle of Plattsburg, when the "noble lads of Canada" turned their backs upon the Yankee boys and took up double quick time for home. If it has, it had better turn back a few pages in the history of the past and learn the fate of such bragadoos. "Blot out republicanism from the globe, and the United States, as a nation, from the map,"—where! John Bull can't do that thing, no how.

It is an excellent time now for people to draw their years stock of fuel from the woods, there is just about enough upon the ground, and doubtless it will be improved. We hope those indebted for the Democrat and who wish to "pay the Printer" in that way, will improve the present good shodding and haul him a few cords of good hard wood and bark, that he may be enabled to keep Jack Frost at bay as well as others.

CONGRESS. We do not find much in the proceedings of this body which we think would be of interest to our readers generally. We, however, extract the following from the proceedings of the House of Representatives under date of Jan. 7. We opine that it was Mr. Wise who was meant as deserving of "the thrashing."

"Mr. Wise said he was about to present a petition of a citizen of an obscure character. It had been forwarded to him, and was addressed to the House of Representatives. It came from one woman and one man. He could not say whether or not they were joined together. Their names were J. S. White and Louisa Greenow of Gilchrist in the State of Maine. There was a seal upon the paper also of a singular character. Stripped upon the wax was the representation of a sheaf of wheat sitting on an end in a wheelbarrow. Mr. W. then went on to say that he could not tell whether it was his own or others who were designated as deserving 'the thrashing.' He then read the petition, the prayer of the petition was that the House would rescind its standing resolution by which all Abolition petitions were laid upon the table."

Mr. W. then moved, in substance, that the petition be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to report at a resolution rescinding the "Act of resolutions," and more especially that portion of them by which Abolition papers are laid upon the table on presentation; that the memorial presented by the House and laid on the table, be taken up, and that in future all Abolition memorials, of whatever character, be received by the House. Mr. Duggan moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Mr. W. was informing a desire to address the House on the subject of the petition, and on the table was withdrawn. The Speaker desired, however, that a debate on the resolution would be over one day under the rules. It lies over accordingly.

FOREIGN NEWS.

There is no news of particular interest from Ireland, except that Mr. O'Connell was making a progress through the country, visiting farmers and making speeches in favor of agitation. His language is more bold and explicit than ever. He talks of getting up a society of 500,000 members, all of fighting age, and at their head "petitions" for "justice to Ireland." Speaking of the times, he said "Did we not get rid of one fourth at the last session? We will shortly be at the other three fourths."

From the Morning Chronicle of Nov. 22.

SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNDARY QUESTION. We have heard to day, in quarters where information on such matters especially may be fully replied upon, that the question of boundary between the possessions of Great Britain in North America and the United States, is on the eve of being formally adjusted, and in a manner, it is said, which will give satisfaction to the public on both sides, and be in accordance with the views of the two governments.

It is, in fact, stated that communications have for some time past been going on between Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, and our government, upon this point, and that it has been determined to appoint a commission, to

decide upon the question, the government at the same time recommending mutually for their adoption that the river St. John should form the separating line between the two countries, whereby that portion of the province of Maine which the Americans have always claimed will be ceded to us, and, as an equivalent, the coast and territory lying between the rivers St. Croix and St. John equal in size to what is given up on the other side, will be made over America.

By this means Maine will possess almost an entire water boundary, and the country between Nova Scotia and Canada will be laid open to us, a point in itself of the very utmost importance, more especially at the present moment, and there can be little doubt that the railway which has often been proposed from Halifax to Quebec, but as often put off in consequence of the state of the boundary question, will soon be carried into effect by which means it is needless to say a most important and favorable change will be effected in our Canadian trade.

FRANCE.

On the 20th of March, 1815, 8,000,000 of francs were due to the Emperor Napoleon for his civil list, and four more for his family. The wants of the army being pressing at the time Napoleon and his brothers left the specie in the Exchequer, and took checks to the amount, which were to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the woods of the state. Subsequently to the disastrous campaign of Waterloo, Louis XVIII. issued an ordinance, four days after his arrival in Paris, declaring the check null and void, so that the 12,000,000 remained in the treasury, and are still due to the house of Napoleon and his brothers. The family of Napoleon has impeached, as illegal and unconstitutional, the ordinance in question. The Council of State will have to decide on the merits of the case, which will be presided over by the Keeper of the Seals.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and lady, (late Miss Williams) of Charleston, S. C. recently arrived at Paris. He is the son of Jerome Bonaparte and his wife, Miss Patterson. Our minister, Mr. Cass, notified to the French Government the arrival of *Mister Bonaparte*, and requested a passport for him to proceed to Paris. The request was complied with on the express stipulation that he should assume and use only his mother's name during his stay, and that that stay be for a very limited number of days. The name of Bonaparte will be a terror to the dynasty of Orleans for many years to come.

BONAPARTE PAPERS.—A large mass of letters and other documents, written by Napoleon when between the age of fifteen and twenty-one have been discovered in Corsica, containing much curious matter, and are preparing for publication.

RUSSIA.

An extensive revolt is said to have broken out in Georgia. Shiraz, one of the principal cities, had been sacked by the rebels, and 6000 Russians massacred, among whom were two general officers. The rebels were advancing on Tiflis, when the last accounts were sent from Erzeroum to Constantinople. The Russian Government, anticipating trouble, had despatched 15,000 men, before the insurrection broke out.

It appears that an extensive conspiracy has been discovered in Poland, the leaders of which had been arrested and thrown into prison at Wilna. The Emperor had ordered that the property of all participants in the plot should be immediately sequestered. The names of 15 persons are published, who have been arrested—all holding respectable positions in society.

Victoria with a French Husband.—A friend has shown us a private letter from London, which says: "The question of marriage between the Queen and the Duc de Nemours, it is said, was submitted to the Privy Council yesterday, (6th November,) at Windsor. It cannot, of course, be publicly known to any one out of the Council. If a proposition to this effect has come from Louis Philippe,—and it is not unlikely as he is a cunning as well as an ambitious cox,—it must be brought before Parliament, and that Prince must embrace the Protestant faith before it can be entertained. The intimation of the marriage is received with much favor by the public, and is daily gaining ground."—*Boston Statesman.*

Stocks! Stocks!!

A PRIME assortment of Satin and Brocade 20c. from the Portland Manufactory, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

For Colons, Caps, & Baskets.

A new lot, just received.

Norway Village, January 16th, 1839. W. E. GOODNOW.

As above, all kinds of SHIPPING FORS, for which a fair price will be paid.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

ON the petition of JOHN S. SHED administrator of the estate of Stephen C. Dill late of Lowell, in said County deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, and praying for the aid of the Court in the sale of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a sale or a part would injure the remainder.

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

Executor's Sale.

FOR the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises at the late residence of Amos Perley in Canton in said County, on Thursday the 14th day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real Estate of

AMOS PERLEY,

deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein if necessary, as will produce the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said real estate offered for sale as aforesaid consists of the homestead farm on which the said Perley resided at the time of his decease, or so much thereof as will produce said sum.

Terms.—Cash upon the delivery of a good and sufficient deed of the premises sold.

REUEL WASHBURN, Executor. Livermore, January 4th, 1839. 351

Commissioner's Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate &c. for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

ALONZO SYLVESTER,

late of Livermore in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn in Livermore, on the last Mondays of April and June next.

REUEL WASHBURN, J. Commis. JACOB GIBBS, J. Commis. Livermore, January 1, 1839. 352

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

JACOB SEVERY, Administrator of the estate of Abijah Douglass late of D. in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claim against said Estate.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

FRANCIS BARKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac J. Towne late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

ON the petition of FRANCIS BARKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Moses Barker late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for the aid of the Court in the sale of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

FRANCIS BARKER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Moses Barker late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RICHARD RICHARDSON,

late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAUEL RICHARDSON, Executor. Livermore, January 1, 1839. 353

Sherrill's Sale.

ON the 20th of March, 1815, a large mass of letters and other documents, written by Napoleon when between the age of fifteen and twenty-one have been discovered in Corsica, containing much curious matter, and are preparing for publication.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE on execution the goods having been attached at the house of John Harris in Bethel in said County on Saturday the 14th day of February next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest which Joseph Harris Jr. had at the time of said attachment in and to certain parcels of land situated in said County, and being the same as was conveyed to Robert A. Campbell, by his mortgage dated 12th day of June, A. D. 1837, after said attachment made, and the same to the Trustees of the said Robert A. Campbell, and of said land, which last deed was recorded with the Oxford Recorder, Vol. 53, page 440, to which a good reference may be had.

LEWIS T. GODDARD, D. C. C. R. E. Bethel, January 17, 1839. 354

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned holds a Mortgage recent, to the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate &c. for the County of Oxford, and has been appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SAUEL RICHARDSON, Executor. Livermore, January 1, 1839. 355

NOTICE.

CHARLES KIMBALL of Bethel in the County of Oxford, do hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn in Livermore, on the last Mondays of April and June next.

REUEL WASHBURN, J. Commis. JACOB GIBBS, J. Commis. Bethel, January 7, 1839. 356

